(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2494.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1794.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *July* 19.

ALL the reports which have been ſpread reſpecting the drawing together of the Turkiſh forces are not confirmed by a ſingle fact; and the negotiations with the Ruſſian miniſter concerning the rates of impoſts have been ſettled in an amicable manner. They remain on the old footing, and the Ruſſian ſubjects are obliged to pay the impoſt duties as they were fixed before.

The grand ſeignior has prohibited all kind of public ſolemnities and entertainments of the French, of which the following is the cauſe. Two merchantmen lay a conſiderable time in this port with their national colours concealed. Deſcorches gained the officers of the port with gold and gave a feaſt in the midſt of the Channel, oppoſite the metropolis, and cauſed the colours of the French republic to be hoiſted with great ſolemnity, both veſſels at the ſame time firing a ſalute, which was anſwered from the Turkiſh veſſels. There was a great entertainment on board, where two Poliſh noblemen were preſent as agents from Koſciuſko. The feaſt being over and the company returning through Pera, they met the firſt interpreter of the Auſtrian embaſſy. A French merchant's clerk inſulted him, but the people came to the aſſiſtance of the innocent interpreter. Strong patroles maintained order in the night, the Porte demanded ſatisfaction and prohibited all new feaſts.

LIEBAU, *Auguſt* 8.

[*A ſea port in the dutchy of Courland.*]

A corps of 12,000 Poles, moſt regulars, with 30 pieces of cannon and two mortars, entered this town on the 6th inſtant. The Ruſſians were drawn up in order of battle before this place, and tried to diſpute the paſſage, but they were ſoon overpowered, and purſued with ſuch ſpirit by the Poliſh troops, that very few of them eſcaped by the road to Grublin.

The very moment the Poles took poſſeſſion of Liebau, a Ruſſian ſhip arrived; the crew ſeeing Liebau occupied by the Poles, was hardly able to eſcape, as the Poles kept up a heavy fire of artillery on them.

Another report mentions, that Polangen (on the Baltic ſea) is occupied by a corps of 10,000 Poles, which expoſes in ſome degree Eaſt-Pruſſia, and particularly Memel, a Pruſſian fortreſs and harbour.

HAGUE, *Auguſt* 12.

The ſtates of Holland, who muſt contribute more than two thirds towards the whole expences of the war, and the exigencies of the republic in general, have declared anew, on the 5th inſt. that they will ſacrifice life and property in the defence of the republic, and therefore have adopted two new means of finances, having opened (beſides the loans of laſt year, and this year, which remain open) a new voluntary and unlimitted loan, at five per cent. intereſt, where bullion and manufactured ſilver and gold will be accepted. The ſtates moreover declare their full expectation that every inhabitant will richly contribute towards it, it being much better to lend one part of one's property to the country in order to ſave it, than to leave the whole property, yea life itſelf, to the mercy of the enemy, by rendering the means of defence of the republic impracticable. The ſecond means of finance is, that every one who holds an office ſhall pay towards the ſaid loan, within ſix weeks, a ſum equal to what their reſpective offices were rated in the liſt of officer revenues in the year 1727. Theſe contributions, which are known by the name of recognitions, may eaſily produce 10,000,000 of guilders. The contribution of the great penſionary, being the firſt officer of ſtate of the republic, may amount to 20,000, and that of the firſt member of the college of nobles 11,000.

BERLIN, *Auguſt* 19.

Nothing of conſequence has happened in the camp before Warſaw. The bombarding of that city has been ſuſpended for a while, becauſe another train of artillery is firſt expected from Crandez and Breſlaw.

General Gunther, who commands the regiment of Boſniacks, which has diſtinguiſhed itſelf by its bravery, took on the 15th inſt. from the confederates, ſix pieces of cannon and one howitz, and made 100 men with 8 officers priſoners; and the day following he drowned upwards of 100 men who attempted to paſs the river Narew on a bridge of boats.

According to private accounts, the head money has been augmented throughout the whole Ruſſian empire, and a tax upon windows has likewiſe been introduced, according to which they have to pay for each window in Peterſburgh and Moſcow, one rouble or Spaniſh dollar; but the other cities pay only one half of this.

VIENNA, *Auguſt* 13.

The Britiſh lord keeper of the ſeal, lord Spencer, and his companion Mr. Grenville, who arrived here lately, are treated with uncommon diſtinction. After having had a conference with baron Thugut and field-marſhal Laſcy, they were preſented to the emperor on the tenth inſtant, at Luxemburg, and yeſterday they attended a grand conference of the miniſters of ſtate. It is reported that the object of their miſſion is to induce the Imperial court that they ſhould, jointly with Great-Britain, try the utmoſt efforts to recover the Netherlands, they having orders to offer ſubſidies for 100,000 men. The generals Clairfayt and Ferzy, the counſellor of ſtate Reul, and ſome other perſons of diſtinction from the Netherlands, have lately arrived. It is ſaid likewiſe that prince Cobourg is to come hither for ſome time, in order to fix the plan for the further operations. There is likewiſe a great talk of a journey of the emperor to Hungary, and of putting the nobility of that country in a ſtate of requiſition.

FRANCFORT, *Auguſt* 16.

On the 12th inſtant, the French had a general reconnoitering in the neighbourhood of Worms, from the river Rhine quite to the mountains. They were again for a ſhort time in Frankenthal, and ſurpriſed a Pruſſian out poſt at Klimkatle-Sach, where they took a lieutenant and ſome privates priſoners.—They lately ſent 100 waggon loads of ſalt from the Palatine ſaltworks at Durkheim to Landau, and have given orders to continue with the utmoſt expedition in the manufacturing thereof.

The baggage of the corps of Blarkenſtein, which had retreated into the neighbourhood of Coblentz, has received orders to advance again as far as Wittich.

According to an official account from the Pruſſian head quarters at Flonheim, count Kalkreuth was on the eighth advanced as far as Gommerſoveille, but would not come up faſter on account of the continual rains and exceeding bad road. General Kohler, whom he had puſhed forward as far as Mitternich, took ſix officers and about 100 privates priſoners; but the enemy having in the mean time forced the redoubt at Pellingen, he marched on the ninth towards Hermeſkel, and Kalkreuth towards Stumpfenthum, in order not to be cut off from gaining the road from Treves to Birkenfeldt. In this poſition the Pruſſian troops remain between the Rhine and the Moſelle, from Trarbach to Worms, in order partly to cover the Hundſruck, and partly to obſerve the further motions of the enemy.

The French are advancing from Treves towards Coblentz. They ſtormed the redoubt of Pellingen four times before they got poſſeſſion of it, and private accounts ſay that this has coſt them 8000 men.

The prince biſhop of Liege informed the diet at Regenſburg that he had been forced, by the moſt urging danger for his perſonal ſafety, to quit his country on the 20th July, in the evening, under a ſtrong eſcort of the military, a number of bold and ſeditious adventurers having formed the deſign of ſeizing on his perſon as ſoon as the French ſhould approach.

LONDON, *September* 1.

The mails due on Friday arrived this day. There is ſtill one mail due.

The French army of the north is on the point of commencing its active operations, and a few days muſt bring us news of the moſt important and deciſive events.

One letter from Amſterdam, mentions, that the French were marching in ſeven columns to attack Breda.

The French ſeem once more to have adopted that plan in which they have already ſo often ſucceeded, of making a general attack upon the whole armies of the combined powers. The army of the Moſelle is in poſſeſſion of Treves, and is now marching towards Coblentz. In the different actions upon the Rhine the French have been every where ſucceſsful. The Auſtrian and Pruſſian troops upon that frontier have been ſo unable to oppoſe the enemy with effect, that the prince of Cobourg has been forced to detach a part of his army to their ſupport.

At Leyden, on the 25th of Auguſt, it was ſaid, that an action had taken place near Tongres, in which 7000 Auſtrians had defeated 15,000 of the enemy.

General Pichegru has demanded from the new adminiſtration of the French republic two hundred thouſand men, with whom he has pledged himſelf to conquer Holland. One hundred thouſand have been granted.

BOSTON, *October* 15.

The miſſion of Mr Jay, firſt ought to arreſt attention. On this ſubject we are happy in laying before our readers the following extracts derived from ſources of the firſt reſpectability.

London, Auguſt 22, 1794.

"I am happy to inform you, that the proſpect of accommodation with America, more than dawns, it has appearance of day-light. Reſtoration or compenſation for captures on the November order, will be made, and you ſhould preſs all your friends, as early as poſſible to ſend over their appeals. A proclamation is now out to prolong the time of appeal for American ſhips, even though beyond the limited time. This I before adviſed, and now confirm. Your friend C. is now ſanguine, and on good grounds of accommodation. There is now a good underſtanding, and the new miniſtry getting more ſeated to buſineſs. The two great leading points, the revocation of the January order, and Mr. Jay's appointment, were two pillars of peace, though delay only was created to give time to operations, when they were felt, I was perſuaded moderation and juſtice would prevail."

[From another ſource.]

"To Meſſieurs Harriſon, Anſley, and Co.

"Gentlemen,

"An order has juſt been received at the admiralty-office, of which a printed copy ſhall be ſent you as ſoon as obtained, revoking the articles of inſtructions of eighth of June, 1793, which made it lawful to detain all veſſels, laden with corn, flour or meal, bound to France, but otherwiſe continuing the ſame in force. I am gentlemen, yours, &c.

"R. PARKER.

"Doctors Commons, Auguſt 23."

"To the editor of the Columbian Centinel.

"Tobago, Auguſt 23, 1794.

"SIR,

"We beg leave to inform you, that the ports in this iſland were opened for the importation of all ſuch articles as can be imported in Britiſh bottoms, as alſo all kind of ſalt proviſions and live ſtock, and continue open for ſix months, at the expiration of which term we imagine they will be again opened for a further time. We will be much obliged to you to publiſh this notice in your paper, and we remain, Sir, your very humble ſervants,

THO. RUDDACH, and Co."

[From another ſource.]

"The hall of the Jacobins in Paris having been equally inimical to the liberty of the people as the Baſtile, their aſſembly hath been diſperſed, and the key depoſited with the convention. This trophy of a new conqueſt over tyranny, will be ſent to the celebrated Waſhington, accompanied by a requeſt to place it beſide that of the Baſtile, and from thence to learn that the deſpotiſm of Jacobin clubs, wherever inſtituted, is not excelled by the deſpotiſm of abſolute monarchy."

The ſudden return of general Wayne, from before the Britiſh fort on the Miami, to the Grand-Glaize, was occaſioned, we learn, by a diſpatch from government, acquainting him of the ſtatu quo agreed on between the United States and Great-Britain, during the pending negotiations.

CATSKILL, (*New York*) *October* 2.

An obliging correſpondent at New-town, has favoured us with the following extract of a letter from Mr. Robert Newman, who paſſed through that town on his return from captivity, to Kentucky, where he belonged.

"SIR,

"BEING informed that you wiſhed an extract of what occured to me, ſince my capture by the Indians from general Wayne's army, in order that you might tranſmit it to Catſkill preſs.—Purſuant thereto, I give you the following account;

"I was captured returning from the river St. Mary's to Beaver-Creek, about eleven miles in advance of Fort Recovery, the firſt day of Auguſt. My then poſition with reſpect to the army was favourable for me, by exerciſing a little art, and telling a ſtory, to mitigate the barbarity, and avert the cruelty which priſoners generally experience when taken by the ſavages. But it will be unneceſſary to trouble the community with thoſe things, which only concern me and the Indians.

"They aſked me a number of queſtions, to which I replied in a manner I ſuppoſed moſt likely to ſecure my own eaſe and ſafety amongſt them. They themſelves made but very little inquiry concerning general Wayne's army, or his intentions. I was from thence hurried to the Delaware towns, a little examined, and generally believed to be their friend. From thence to the foot of the Rapids of the Miamis of the Lake, where colonel M'Kee lives. He made every inquiry concerning myſelf, general Wayne, and the ſtate of his army—and as he ſeemed to want to gain of me a great deal of information, or intelligence, I was very liberal in gratifying him in his deſires. But the character of colonel M'Kee, being ſo notorious, I ſhall paſs it over, only mentioning that he doubted my friendſhip to the Indians, and ſuſpected me as a ſpy; and that he is one of the moſt eminent merchants in the ſcalping trade, and a kind of quartermaſter-general to the Indian army, in the ſervice of the Britiſh. From thence I was conducted by enſign Thomas M'Kee (who is a Britiſh officer, and was in the battle fought the laſt day of June at Fort Recovery) to Detroit. The commanding officer at Detroit, particular-

ly inquired whether general Wayne intended to march to the foot of the Rapids, and attack the Britiſh poſt at that place? I told him I knew nothing of general Wayne's deſign (particularly) but if that there ſhould be a Britiſh poſt, in his road, no doubt he would treat it as he would an Indian village. He ſeemed very much ſurpriſed that general Wayne ſhould alter his courſe of march, and thought it indicated ſome deſign againſt that fort, ſaying his former intended rout, was to the old Miami village.

"The people of Detroit ſeemed very much exaſperated againſt the people of Kentucky, and made no ſecret of their prayers for the deſtruction of general Wayne's army. Colonel Baubee marched about the 14th of Auguſt from Detroit, with 200 men under his command, to the Britiſh fort at the foot of the Rapids, in order to oppoſe general Wayne and ſtrengthen that garriſon.

"When the Indians and white people returned from the battle at Recovery, to Detroit, with the ſcalps taken in that battle extended on a pole, according to their cuſtom, they were ſaluted from the garriſon, with the fire of three guns and huzzas from the citizens.

"From Detroit I was ſent to Niagara, to governor Simcoe, where ſimilar examinations and inquires, as at Detroit, took place. The governor is ſending daily all kinds of military ſtores to the fort at the foot of the Rapids, ammunition, guns, tomahawks and ſcalping knives, proviſions and cloathing in abundance.

"The governor wiſhed to know whether general Wayne, or Mr. Wayne, as he called him, had congreſſional orders, or orders from Mr. Wafhington, who is the head of the mob, in his language, to attack the fort or inſult the Britiſh flag at the foot of the Rapids. I told him I knew nothing of general Wayne's orders, or what congreſs had directed him to do. He wiſhed that general Wayne would dare to attack that fort, if he did he would ſoon put a ſtop to the war; and the mode he would adopt, would be to cut off general Wayne's army, and make a conqueſt of Kentucky; deſtroy the mob; give honeſt people good government, and thereby produce peace, harmony and good neighbourhood.

"R. NEWMAN.

"N. B. Captain Brandt was, when I left Niagara, at the mouth of the Buffaloe creek, holding a council whether the ſavages in that quarter ſhould go and aſſiſt the hoſtile Indians in driving general Wayne from their country; and I rather think they will go, becauſe the Britiſh are preſſing and urging them to war.

"All the ſoldiers (but a very few left) are ſent from the garriſons at Niagara and lake Erie, to this new fort, at the foot of the Rapids; and their places ſupplied by the militia.

"This ſame Mr. M'Kee, who accompanied me to Detroit, was the man who carried a wampum and an invitation to the Hurons to go to war; and I was preſent when he delivered it, on his way to Detroit.

"R. N."

NEW-YORK, *October* 21.

By the brig Betſey, captain Champlin, forty-one days from Hamburgh, we learn, that the French are ſtill going on with their victories: Valenciennes and Conde are retaken, Sluys taken. The corn in the vicinage of Fluſhing was cut down and carried off by the French. The Engliſh gun-boats, commanded by Smith, (who had command at Toulon) had been cut off by the French, taken and ſunk.

Pichegru had returned from Paris to the army, with orders to proſecute the war with vigour.

It was reported that captain Bompard was beheaded, for breaking the line of the French fleet, in the late engagement with the Engliſh under lord Howe.

Seven Engliſh frigates were cruiſing in the North Seas, ſuppoſed to be a convoy for the duke of York, and the Britiſh troops under his command, who, it was ſaid, were haſtening to England.

The French were bombarding Rotterdam, which, it was expected, would ſoon fall.

Captain Champlin ſpoke with the Ranger, of ſixteen guns, bound in here, prize to the French republic.

Captain Champlin further informs, that intelligence was received there of the ſurrender of Valenciennes, and the capture of Breda by the French. All communication between Rotterdam and Hamburg was interrupted, as a proof of which he mentions, that two or three Hamburgh mails had returned. Merchants in Holland have adviſed their correſpondents in this city, that all bills drawn on cargoes unſold will be noted for non-payment.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 22.

AUTHENTIC.

THE underſigned envoy of the United States of America, has the honour of repreſenting to the right honourable lord Grenville, his Britannic majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate, for the department of foreign affairs.

That a very conſiderable number of American veſſels have been irregularly captured, and as improperly condemned, by certain of his majeſty's officers and judges.

That, in various inſtances, theſe captures and condemnations, were ſo conducted, and the captured placed under ſuch unfavourable circumſtances, as that, for want of the ſecurities required, and other obſtacles, no appeals were made in ſome caſes, nor any claims in others.

The underſigned preſumes that theſe facts will appear from the documents which he has had the honour of ſubmitting to his lordſhip's conſideration; and that it will not be deemed neceſſary at preſent, to particularize theſe caſes, and their merits, or detail the circumſtances, which diſcriminate ſome from others.

That great and extenſive injuries having been, under colour of his majeſty's authority, and commiſſions, been done to a numerous claſs of American merchants, the United States can for reparation have recourſe only to the juſtice, authority and interpoſition of his majeſty. That the veſſels and property taken and condemned, have been chiefly ſold, and the proceeds divided among a great number of perſons, of whom ſome are dead, ſome unable to make retribution, and others, from frequent removals, and their particular circumſtances, not eaſily reached by civil proceſs.

That as for theſe loſſes and injuries, adequate compenſation, by means of judicial proceedings, has become impracticable, and conſidering the cauſes which combined to produce them, the United States confide in his majeſty's juſtice, and magnanimity, to cauſe ſuch compenſation to be made to theſe innocent ſufferers, as may be conſiſtent with equity; and the underſigned flatters himſelf, that ſuch principles may without difficulty be adopted, as will ſerve as rules whereby to aſcertain the caſes and the amount of compenſation.

So grievous are the expences and delays attending litigated ſuits, to perſons whoſe fortunes have been ſo materially affected, and ſo great is the diſtance of Great-Britain from America, that the underſigned thinks he ought to expreſs his anxiety, that a mode of proceeding as ſummary and little expenſive may be deviſed, as circumſtances and the peculiar hardſhip of theſe caſes may appear to permit and require.

And as (at leaſt in ſome of theſe caſes) it may be expedient and neceſſary, as well as juſt, that the ſentences of the courts of vice-admiralty ſhould be reviſed and corrected by the court of appeals here; the underſigned hopes it will appear reaſonable to his majeſty, to order that the captured in queſtion, (who have not already ſo done) be there admitted to enter both their appeals and their claims.

The underſigned alſo finds it to be his duty to repreſent, that the irregularities before mentioned, extended, not only to the capture and condemnation of American veſſels and property, and to unuſual perſonal ſeverities, but even to the impreſſment of American citizens, to ſerve on board of armed veſſels. He forbears to dwell on the injuries done to theſe unfortunate individuals, or on the emotions which they muſt naturally excite, either in the breaſts of the nation to whom they belong, or of the juſt and humane of every country. His reliance on the juſtice and benevolence of his majeſty, leads him to indulge a pleaſing expectation, that orders will be given, that Americans, ſo circumſtanced, be immediately liberated, and that perſons honoured with his majeſty's commiſſions, do in future abſtain from ſimilar violences.

It is with cordial ſatisfaction that the underſigned reflects on the impreſſions which ſuch equitable and conciliatory meaſures would make on the mind of the United States, and how naturally they would inſpire and cherish thoſe ſentiments and diſpoſitions which never fail to preſerve, as well as to produce, reſpect, eſteem and friendſhip.

(Signed) JOHN JAY.

London, 30th July, 1794.

The underſigned ſecretary of ſtate has had the honour to lay before the king the miniſterial note which he has received from Mr, Jay, envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States of America, reſpecting the alleged irregularity of the capture and condemnation of ſeveral American veſſels, and alſo reſpecting the circumſtances of perſonal ſeverity, by which thoſe proceedings are ſtated to have been accompanied in ſome particular inſtances.

The underſigned is authoriſed to aſſure Mr. Jay, that it is his majeſty's wiſh, that the moſt complete and impartial juſtice ſhould be done to all the citizens of America, who may in fact have been injured by any of the proceedings above mentioned.——All experience ſhews that a naval war, extending over the four quarters of the globe, muſt unavoidably be productive of ſome inconveniences to the commerce of neutral nations, and that no care can prevent ſome irregularities in the courſe of thoſe proceedings, which are univerſally recogniſed, as reſulting from the juſt rights incident to all belligerent powers.—But the king will always be deſirous that theſe inconveniences, and irregularities, ſhould be as much limited, as the nature of the caſe will admit, and that the fulleſt opportunity ſhould be given to all to prefer their complaints, and to obtain redreſs and compenſation, where they are due.

In Mr. Jay's note, mention is made of ſeveral caſes, where the parties have hitherto omitted to prefer their claims, and of others, where no appeals have been made from the ſentences of condemnation pronounced in the firſt inſtance.

As to the caſes of the firſt deſcription, lord Grenville apprehends that the regular courſe of law is ſtill open to the claimants; and that by preferring appeals to the commiſſioners of prize cauſes here, againſt the ſentence of the courts below, the whole merits of thoſe caſes may be brought forward, and the moſt complete juſtice obtained.

In the caſes of the ſecond deſcription, the proceeding might, in ſome inſtances, be more difficult, from the lapſe of the time uſually alotted for preferring appeals.—But his majeſty being anxious that no temporary or local circumſtances, ſuch as thoſe to which Mr. Jay refers in his note, ſhould impede the courſe of ſubſtantial juſtice, has been pleaſed to refer it to the proper officers to conſider of a mode of enlarging the time for receiving the appeals, in thoſe caſes, in order to admit the claimants to bring their complaints before the regular court appointed for that purpoſe.

The underſigned has no doubt that, in this manner, a very conſiderable part of the injuries alleged to have been ſuffered by the Americans, may, if the complaints are well founded, be redreſſed in the uſual courſe of judicial proceeding, at a very ſmall expence to the parties, and without any other interpoſition of his majeſty's government than is above ſtated;—until the reſult and effect of theſe proceedings ſhall be known, no definitive judgment can be formed reſpecting the nature and extent of thoſe caſes, (if any ſuch ſhall ultimately be found to exiſt,) where it ſhall not have been practicable to obtain ſubſtantial redreſs in this mode.—But he does not heſitate to ſay before hand, that, if caſes ſhall then be found to exiſt, to ſuch an extent as properly to call for the interpoſition of government, where, without the fault of the parties complaining, they ſhall be unable from whatever circumſtances, to procure ſuch redreſs, in the ordinary courſe of law, as the juſtice of their caſes may entitle them to expect, his majeſty will be anxious that juſtice ſhould at all events be done, and will readily enter into the diſcuſſion of the meaſures to be adopted, and the principles to be eſtabliſhed, for that purpoſe.

With reſpect to all acts of perſonal ſeverity and violence, as the king muſt entirely diſapprove every ſuch tranſaction, to his majeſty's courts are always open for the puniſhment of offences of this nature; and for giving redreſs to the ſufferers in every caſe where the fact can be eſtabliſhed by ſatisfactory proof; nor does it appear that any caſe of that nature can exiſt, where there would be the ſmalleſt difficulty of obtaining, in that mode, ſubſtantial and exemplary juſtice.

On the ſubject of the impreſs, lord Grenville has only to aſſure Mr. Jay, that, if in any inſtance, American ſeamen have been impreſſed into the king's ſervice, it has been contrary to the king's deſire; though ſuch caſes may have occaſionally ariſen from the difficulty of diſcriminating between Britiſh and American ſeamen, eſpecially, where there ſo often exiſts an intereſt and intention to deceive:—Whenever any repreſentation has been made to lord Grenville on the ſubject, he has never failed to receive his majeſty's commands for putting it in a proper courſe, in order that the facts might be inquired into, and aſcertained; and to the intent that the perſons in queſtion might be releaſed, if the facts appeared to be ſatisfactorily eſtabliſhed.

With reſpect to the deſire expreſſed by Mr. Jay, that new orders might be given with a view to prevent, as far as it is poſſible, the giving any juſt ground of complaint on this head, lord Grenville has no reaſon to doubt that his majeſty's intentions reſpecting this point are already ſufficiently underſtood by his majeſty's officers, employed on that ſervice; but he has nevertheleſs obtained his majeſty's permiſſion to aſſure Mr. Jay, that inſtructions to the effect deſired, will be renewed in conſequence of his application.

The underſigned avails himſelf with pleaſure of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Jay his aſſurances of his ſincere eſteem and conſideration.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing-Street, 1ſt Auguſt, 1794.

Department of State, October 20, 1794.

I hereby certify that the foregoing repreſentation by Mr. Jay to lord Grenville, of the 30th July, and lord Grenville's anſwer of the 1ſt Auguſt, are truly copied from the originals on file in the office of the department of ſtate.

GEO. TAYLOR, Jun. Chief Clerk.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the George Barclay, informs, that the Britiſh fleet conſiſting of thirty-five ſail of the line, beſides frigates and ſloops of war, well manned and officered, under the command of lord Howe, was to have ſailed from Portſmouth about the 26th Auguſt, on a cruiſe, wind and weather permitting—and that from fifteen to twenty guineas bounty was allowed to able ſeamen ſome time before he left London, to complete the navy—he ſays that more riots and diſturbances have happened in London lately, than had been experienced for many years back, by reaſon of the criminal proceedings in impreſſing men. Several houſes which were ſuſpected for kidnapping and trapanning people to join the army and navy, have been almoſt entirely deſtroyed. He alſo informs, that no fears of a war with America are entertained in the leaſt by the people of England, that Mr. Jay's negotiation will be amicably adjuſted, and that governor Simcoe is to be recalled.

Extract of a letter from doctor Edwards to his friend in this city, dated Boſton, October 15.

"I arrived here from Falmouth, in the Mary of Portland. Four days after we ſailed we fell in with a French ſquadron, who took out fourteen Engliſh paſſengers, and their goods. What they had not time to take with them they threw overboard.

"My family and ſelf were protected by our American paſſport—they ſhewed their orders, which were to take or deſtroy all Engliſh ſhips and property, and to ſtop neutral veſſels, and make priſoners of all Engliſhmen they found on board.

"In future therefore it will be neceſſary for every American, going to ſea to furniſh himſelf with ſuch credentials as ſhall prove his citizenſhip. Among the number taken from the Mary, was William Ruſſel, Eſquire, of Birmingham, a gentleman of great reſpectability and extenſive fortune, who with his family were coming over to this country."

Oct. 24. By the ſhip Glaſgow, captain Williams, from Dublin, in forty-ſix days, we have received a ſet of Dublin newſpapers, down to the fifth of September incluſive, and containing London news to the 29th of Auguſt. This is four days later than any other arrival on the continent with London intelligence. We have ſelected as many articles as poſſible for this day's Philadelphia Gazette, and have made an exertion to publiſh at an early hour. On a general review, it ſeems that the Spaniards appear to think themſelves in a very dangerous ſituation. The Poles have a conſiderable chance of weathering out this ſeaſon. The London papers ſay, that the convention has

assumed an air of freedom, of candour, and of tranquillity, unknown for a twelve-month past in that body. We are also informed, from a private correspondent, that in Ireland a very general wish prevailed for the arrival of the French. Mr. Jackson, confined in Newgate, on a charge of high treason, has intimated to government, that the life of general O'Hara, who was taken by the French at Toulon, must answer for his.

"Camp, near Bedford, Sunday, October 19.

"A gentleman is arrived from Fort Cumberland, 30 miles south of this, who informs that there are 6800 troops there, ready for the expedition, and that they will soon march for the westward. Here are about 5500; among them 900 horse, one half of which are Pennsylvanians, and are well mounted and equipt.

"These two bodies of men will form an army such as has, perhaps, never taken the field. Men of principle, voluntarily enlisted for the support of the law; among them men of the first property in the country, subjecting themselves to all the inconveniences of a soldier's life.

"The president will be here this day, and it is supposed we shall march in a few days."

BALTIMORE, *October* 24.

WE the under named physicians of Baltimore, taking into consideration the reports that still exist abroad, respecting the late fever, think it incumbent on us to declare in this public manner, that we know of no disease at this time in our town or the Point, or about the precincts, but such as is usual at this season of the year, and that the inhabitants are in general healthy.

LYDE GOODWIN,
E. JOHNSON,
M. LITTLEJOHN,
GEO. BUCHANAN,
GEO. BROWN,
HENRY STEVENSON,
HENRY WILKINS,
WM. HASLETT,
DANIEL COLVIN,
JOHN COULTER,
F. HEINECKE,
THO. JOHNSON,
HENRY KEERL.

The printers of the neighbouring states are requested to re-publish the above.

October 23.

Annapolis, October 30.

William Dawkins Broom, Esquire, is elected a delegate to represent Calvert county in the ensuing general assembly, and not William Dawkins Brown, as mentioned in our paper of the 16th instant.

"Died, at his seat, in Charles county, on the 24th of October, in the fiftieth year of his age, Mr. WARREN DENT, a rare example of human perfection. He approached to manhood with the fairest prospects, for he received from nature a good genius and a good constitution, and from his parents a liberal education and an affluent fortune; but a dire disease in early youth, deprived him, in great measure, of the use of his limbs, and his country of his talents—yet it could not overcome his fortitude nor weaken his other virtues, for though often doomed to suffer extreme pain, in the course of more than twenty years, he bore its severest strokes without a murmer, and almost without a groan—Notwithstanding all his sufferings, he never ceased to display the virtues of a perfectly benevolent, humane and charitable mind; and he died as he had lived, with entire resignation. Reader, this narrative is guiltless of flattery; all who knew him will confirm the truth it conveys—Let us revere his memory, and endeavour to imitate his virtues."

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December next, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called STRATLY, containing about ninety acres; and part of a tract called SPARROW'S REST, adjoining the other tract, containing about forty acres, late the property of RICHARD COWMAN, deceased. These lands lie on the Head of Rhode river, near South river church, are adapted to the cultivation of corn and tobacco, and have a great proportion of meadow ground. On the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarter, and a new tobacco house. Two years credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying the interest annually. Any person desirous of viewing these lands previous to the day of sale, will please to apply to JOSEPH COWMAN, living near them.

The creditors of the late RICHARD COWMAN are requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 20th day of March next.

THOMAS TONGUE, } Trustees.
JOSEPH COWMAN, }

Anne-Arundel county, October 28, 1794.

Agreeably to an order of the orphan's court of Charles county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, on the third Monday in November next, in Port-Tobacco,

ABOUT FORTY HOGSHEADS OF INSPECTED TOBACCO.

JOHN FORBES, Attorney for ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Administratrix of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE.

October 22, 1794.

By virtue of a commission from the court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 20th of November, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called GOVER'S HILLS, situate within two miles of Herring Bay, and one and an half of Fishing creek, late the property of RICHARD RANDALL, deceased. The terms of sale are one half of the purchase money to be paid at the end of nine months, the other in eighteen months from the day of sale. Bonds with approved security will be required.

NEHEMIAH BIRKHEAD, }
WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners.
PHILEMON L. CHEW, }

FALL GOODS.

The subscriber, at his STORE near the DOCK, is now OPENING, for SALE,

A very general ASSORTMENT of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or on the usual credit, to his punctual customers.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 29, 1794.

Gilbert Murdock,

HATH RECEIVED his

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which he will sell for CASH or short CREDIT.

All those that have notes or accounts standing, are requested to make immediate payment, without further trouble.

Annapolis, October 28, 1794.

In CHANCERY, October 21, 1794.

Gabriel Peterson Vanhorn, }
vs. } THE complainant, Gabriel Peterson Vanhorn, applies to this court
William Willett. }

for a decree to record a deed indented, executed by William Willett, on the seventh day of October, 1791, for conveying unto him the said Vanhorn, in fee, a tract of land, in Prince-George's county, called *Scott's Fancy*, containing 117 acres, for the consideration of two hundred pounds, and two horses with a stage waggon.

He states, that the said William Willett, hath removed from this state, out of the reach of the process of this court; and it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the twentieth day of December next, to the intent that public notice may be given of his application to this court, and that the said William Willett, or his heirs, or representatives, or any person that may conceive himself interested in the premises, may be warned to appear in this court, on the third Tuesday in March, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass agreeably to the complainant's prayer.

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to subscribers 6/9 in boards, or 8/4 handsomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, on my enclosures, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders agreeable to law.

JOHN WELSH, of ROBERT.

Anne-Arundel Manor, October 28, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Port-Tobacco, which will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of January next.

JOHN B. TURNER, William Hamilton, Charles county; Messrs. Alexander Crain, and Co. James A. Corry, mercht. Newport.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

October 1, 1794.

NOTICE,

THAT the commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the fourth Tuesday of November next, at the city of Annapolis, to hear appeals from such persons as may think themselves overrated by the assessors of said county.

By order,

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Com.

To be RENTED,

For the ensuing year,

A FARM, situated on Magothy river, with a number of hands, and stock of all kinds. For terms apply to RUTH DAVIS.

Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

Annapolis Races.

WILL be run for, over a fine course, near this city, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, belonging to any member of the club; heats four miles.

And, on the next day, the CITY PURSE of FORTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, except the horse winning the first day.

The horses to be entered the day preceding the race with Mr. GEORGE MANN, and to pay one shilling in the pound for all horses entered for the city purse.

Three horses to start or no race, and to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club; heats 4 miles.

JESSE DEWEES, Secretary, Jockey Club.

Annapolis, October 22, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called SHIPLEY'S DISCOVERY, lying and being in said county, agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

ANDREW MERCER.

October 15, 1794.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, some time in June last, three likely young NEGRO MEN, about twenty one years of age, two of them black and pretty lusty, the other of a yellow complexion, and not so large as the others; they were seen in and about the city of Annapolis on Sunday last, and pass for free men; they all have passes, and it is supposed wrote by one of the black men, as he writes a pretty good hand. TWENTY DOLLARS current money will be paid for each, on being committed to gaol, so that the owners get them again

HENRY TUBMAN,
JOHN R. ADAMS,
WILLIAM WHEATLY.

October 22, 1794.

A CAMEL,

Of a MONSTROUS SIZE,

TWENTY-ONE HANDS HIGH, imported from

A S I A,

And highly deserving the attention of the curious, and all admirers of the wonderful productions of nature, may be seen opposite Mr. JAMES WEST'S, in Church-street, until the races are over.

WHEN the Camel lies down, five or six grown persons may get on him, and he will raise himself up with the greatest ease, to the astonishment of the spectator. He smiles for ladies, and laughs for gentlemen.

[These animals are very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries, and are remarkable for carrying large burthens, (which it is said they will do, to the amount of half a tun) and for travelling a long time (some writers say a fortnight) without water.]

Grown persons to pay *one quarter* of a dollar. Children *one eighth* of a dollar.

On Tuesday the 18th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

ONE hundred and fifteen and three quarter acres of LAND, bounding on a creek leading into Magothy river, lying about half way between the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town; this land is well wooded and watered, and has some rail timber. Any person wishing to view said land before the day of sale will be pleased to apply to the subscriber, at his farm on South river. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RICHARD BEARD.

South river, September 23, 1794.

THERE is at the plantation of JOHN LEE, living near South river church, in Anne Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a small sorrel HORSE, about 12¼ hands high, appears to be about 15 years old, branded on the near buttock T H, joined together, has a small star in his forehead, some saddle spots, a switch tail, and hanging mane. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of SOLOMON JOHNSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to present their claims, properly authenticated, by the first day of August next, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MARY JOHNSON, }
JOSHUA JOHNSON, } Executors.

September 29, 1794.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ly inquired whether general Wayne intended to march to the foot of the Rapids, and attack the Britiſh poſt at that place? I told him I knew nothing of general Wayne's deſign (particularly) but if that there ſhould be a Britiſh poſt, in his road, no doubt he would treat it as he would an Indian village. He ſeemed very much ſurpriſed that general Wayne ſhould alter his courſe of march, and thought it indicated ſome deſign againſt that fort, ſaying his former intended rout, was to the old Miami village.

"The people of Detroit ſeemed very much exaſperated againſt the people of Kentucky, and made no ſecret of their prayers for the deſtruction of general Wayne's army. Colonel Baubee marched about the 14th of Auguſt from Detroit, with 200 men under his command, to the Britiſh fort at the foot of the Rapids, in order to oppoſe general Wayne and ſtrengthen that garriſon.

"When the Indians and white people returned from the battle at Recovery, to Detroit, with the ſcalps taken in that battle extended on a pole, according to their cuſtom, they were ſaluted from the garriſon, with the fire of three guns and huzzas from the citizens.

"From Detroit I was ſent to Niagara, to governor Simcoe, where ſimilar examinations and inquires, as at Detroit, took place. The governor is ſending daily all kinds of military ſtores to the fort at the foot of the Rapids, ammunition, guns, tomahawks and ſcalping knives, proviſions and cloathing in abundance.

"The governor wiſhed to know whether general Wayne, or Mr. Wayne, as he called him, had congreſſional orders, or orders from Mr. Waſhington, who is the head of the mob, in his language, to attack the fort or inſult the Britiſh flag at the foot of the Rapids. I told him I knew nothing of general Wayne's orders, or what congreſs had directed him to do. He wiſhed that general Wayne would dare to attack that fort, if he did he would ſoon put a ſtop to the war; and the mode he would adopt, would be to cut off general Wayne's army, and make a conqueſt of Kentucky; deſtroy the mob; give honeſt people good government, and thereby produce peace, harmony and good neighbourhood.

"R. NEWMAN.

"N. B. Captain Brandt was, when I left Niagara, at the mouth of the Buffaloe creek, holding a council whether the ſavages in that quarter ſhould go and aſſiſt the hoſtile Indians in driving general Wayne from their country; and I rather think they will go, becauſe the Britiſh are preſſing and urging them to war.

"All the ſoldiers (but a very few left) are ſent from the garriſons at Niagara and lake Erie, to this new fort, at the foot of the Rapids; and their places ſupplied by the militia.

"This ſame Mr. M'Kee, who accompanied me to Detroit, was the man who carried a wampum and an invitation to the Hurons to go to war; and I was preſent when he delivered it, on his way to Detroit.

"R. N."

NEW-YORK, *October* 21.

By the brig Betſey, captain Champlin, forty-one days from Hamburgh, we learn, that the French are ſtill going on with their victories: Valenciennes and Conde are retaken, Sluys taken. The corn in the vicinage of Fluſhing was cut down and carried off by the French. The Engliſh gun-boats, commanded by Smith, (who had command at Toulon) had been cut off by the French, taken and ſunk.

Pichegru had returned from Paris to the army, with orders to proſecute the war with vigour.

It was reported that captain Bompard was beheaded, for breaking the line of the French fleet, in the late engagement with the Engliſh under lord Howe.

Seven Engliſh frigates were cruiſing in the North Seas, ſuppoſed to be a convoy for the duke of York, and the Britiſh troops under his command, who, it was ſaid, were haſtening to England.

The French were bombarding Rotterdam, which, it was expected, would ſoon fall.

Captain Champlin ſpoke with the Ranger, of ſixteen guns, bound in here, prize to the French republic.

Captain Champlin further informs, that intelligence was received there of the ſurrender of Valenciennes, and the capture of Breda by the French. All communication between Rotterdam and Hamburg was interrupted, as a proof of which he mentions, that two or three Hamburgh mails had returned. Merchants in Holland have adviſed their correſpondents in this city, that all bills drawn on cargoes unſold will be noted for non-payment.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 22.

AUTHENTIC.

THE underſigned envoy of the United States of America, has the honour of repreſenting to the right honourable lord Grenville, his Britannic majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate, for the department of foreign affairs.

That a very conſiderable number of American veſſels have been irregularly captured, and as improperly condemned, by certain of his majeſty's officers and judges.

That, in various inſtances, theſe captures and condemnations, were ſo conducted, and the captured placed under ſuch unfavourable circumſtances, as that, for want of the ſecurities required, and other obſtacles, no appeals were made in ſome caſes, nor any claims in others.

The underſigned preſumes that theſe facts will appear from the documents which he has had the honour of ſubmitting to his lordſhip's conſideration; and that it will not be deemed neceſſary at preſent, to particularize theſe caſes, and their *merits*, or detail the circumſtances, which diſcriminate ſome from others.

That great and extenſive injuries having been, under colour of his majeſty's authority, and commiſſions, been done to a numerous claſs of American merchants, the United States can for reparation have recourſe only to the juſtice, authority and interpoſition of his majeſty. That the veſſels and property taken and condemned, have been chiefly ſold, and the proceeds divided among a great number of perſons, of whom ſome are dead, ſome unable to make retribution, and others, from frequent removals, and their particular circumſtances, not eaſily reached by civil proceſs.

That as for theſe loſſes and injuries, adequate compenſation, by means of judicial proceedings, has become impracticable, and conſidering the cauſes which combined to produce them, the United States confide in his majeſty's juſtice, and magnanimity, to cauſe ſuch compenſation to be made to theſe innocent ſufferers, as may be conſiſtent with equity; and the underſigned flatters himſelf, that ſuch principles may without difficulty be adopted, as will ſerve as rules whereby to aſcertain the caſes and the amount of compenſation.

So grievous are the expences and delays attending litigated ſuits, to perſons whoſe fortunes have been ſo materially affected, and ſo great is the diſtance of Great-Britain from America, that the underſigned thinks he ought to expreſs his anxiety, that a mode of proceeding as ſummary and little expenſive may be deviſed, as circumſtances and the peculiar hardſhip of theſe caſes may appear to permit and require.

And as (at leaſt in ſome of theſe caſes) it may be expedient and neceſſary, as well as juſt, that the ſentences of the courts of vice-admiralty ſhould be reviſed and corrected by the court of appeals here; the underſigned hopes it will appear reaſonable to his majeſty, to order that the captured in queſtion, (who have not already ſo done) be there admitted to enter both their appeals and their claims.

The underſigned alſo finds it to be his duty to repreſent, that the irregularities before mentioned, extended, not only to the capture and condemnation of American veſſels and property, and to unuſual perſonal ſeverities, but even to the impreſſment of American citizens, to ſerve on board of armed veſſels. He forbears to dwell on the injuries done to theſe unfortunate individuals, or on the emotions which they muſt naturally excite, either in the breaſts of the nation to whom they belong, or of the juſt and humane of every country. His reliance on the juſtice and benevolence of his majeſty, leads him to indulge a pleaſing expectation, that orders will be given, that Americans, ſo circumſtanced, be immediately liberated, and that perſons honoured with his majeſty's commiſſions, do in future abſtain from ſimilar violences.

It is with cordial ſatisfaction that the underſigned reflects on the impreſſions which ſuch equitable and conciliatory meaſures would make on the mind of the United States, and how naturally they would inſpire and cherish thoſe ſentiments and diſpoſitions which never fail to preſerve, as well as to produce, reſpect, eſteem and friendſhip.

(Signed) JOHN JAY.

London, 30th July, 1794.

The underſigned ſecretary of ſtate has had the honour to lay before the king the miniſterial note which he has received from Mr. Jay, envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States of America, reſpecting the alleged irregularity of the capture and condemnation of ſeveral American veſſels, and alſo reſpecting the circumſtances of perſonal ſeverity, by which thoſe proceedings are ſtated to have been accompanied in ſome particular inſtances.

The underſigned is authoriſed to aſſure Mr. Jay, that it is his majeſty's wiſh, that the moſt complete and impartial juſtice ſhould be done to all the citizens of America, who may in fact have been injured by any of the proceedings above mentioned.——All experience ſhews that a naval war, extending over the four quarters of the globe, muſt unavoidably be productive of ſome inconveniences to the commerce of neutral nations, and that no care can prevent ſome irregularities in the courſe of thoſe proceedings, which are univerſally recogniſed, as reſulting from the juſt rights incident to all belligerent powers.—But the king will always be deſirous that theſe inconveniences, and irregularities, ſhould be as much limited, as the nature of the caſe will admit, and that the fulleſt opportunity ſhould be given to all to prefer their complaints, and to obtain redreſs and compenſation, where they are due.

In Mr. Jay's note, mention is made of ſeveral caſes, where the parties have hitherto omitted to prefer their claims, and of others, where no appeals have been made from the ſentences of condemnation pronounced in the firſt inſtance.

As to the caſes of the firſt deſcription, lord Grenville apprehends that the regular courſe of law is ſtill open to the claimants; and that by preferring appeals to the commiſſioners of prize cauſes here, againſt the ſentence of the courts below, the whole merits of thoſe caſes may be brought forward, and the moſt complete juſtice obtained.

In the caſes of the ſecond deſcription, the proceeding might, in ſome inſtances, be more difficult, from the lapſe of the time uſually alotted for preferring appeals.—But his majeſty being anxious that no temporary or local circumſtances, ſuch as thoſe to which Mr. Jay refers in his note, ſhould impede the courſe of ſubſtantial juſtice, has been pleaſed to refer it to the proper officers to conſider of a mode of enlarging the time for receiving the appeals, in thoſe caſes, in order to admit the claimants to bring their complaints before the regular court appointed for that purpoſe.

The underſigned has no doubt that, in this manner, a very conſiderable part of the injuries alleged to have been ſuffered by the Americans, may, if the complaints are well founded, be redreſſed in the uſual courſe of judicial proceeding, at a very ſmall expence to the parties, and without any other interpoſition of his majeſty's government than is above ſtated;—until the reſult and effect of theſe proceedings ſhall be known, no definitive judgment can be formed reſpecting the nature and extent of thoſe caſes, (if any ſuch ſhall ultimately be found to exiſt,) where it ſhall not have been practicable to obtain ſubſtantial redreſs in this mode.—But he does not heſitate to ſay beforehand, that, if caſes ſhall then be found to exiſt, to ſuch an extent as properly to call for the interpoſition of government, where, without the fault of the parties complaining, they ſhall be unable from whatever circumſtances, to procure ſuch redreſs, in the ordinary courſe of law, as the juſtice of their caſes may entitle them to expect, his majeſty will be anxious that juſtice ſhould at all events be done, and will readily enter into the diſcuſſion of the meaſures to be adopted, and the principles to be eſtabliſhed, for that purpoſe.

With reſpect to all acts of perſonal ſeverity and violence, as the king muſt entirely diſapprove every ſuch tranſaction, to his majeſty's courts are always open for the puniſhment of offences of this nature; and for giving redreſs to the ſufferers in every caſe where the fact can be eſtabliſhed by ſatisfactory proof; nor does it appear that any caſe of that nature can exiſt, where there would be the ſmalleſt difficulty of obtaining, in that mode, ſubſtantial and exemplary juſtice.

On the ſubject of the impreſs, lord Grenville has only to aſſure Mr. Jay, that, if in any inſtance, American ſeamen have been impreſſed into the king's ſervice, it has been contrary to the king's deſire; though ſuch caſes may have occaſionally ariſen from the difficulty of diſcriminating between Britiſh and American ſeamen, eſpecially, where there ſo often exiſts an intereſt and intention to deceive.—Whenever any repreſentation has been made to lord Grenville on the ſubject, he has never failed to receive his majeſty's commands for putting it in a proper courſe, in order that the facts might be inquired into, and aſcertained; and to the intent that the perſons in queſtion might be releaſed, if the facts appeared to be ſatisfactorily eſtabliſhed.

With reſpect to the deſire expreſſed by Mr. Jay, that new orders might be given with a view to prevent, as far as it is poſſible, the giving any juſt ground of complaint on this head, lord Grenville has no reaſon to doubt that his majeſty's intentions reſpecting this point are already ſufficiently underſtood by his majeſty's officers, employed on that ſervice; but he has nevertheleſs obtained his majeſty's permiſſion to aſſure Mr. Jay, that inſtructions to the effect deſired, will be renewed in conſequence of his application.

The underſigned avails himſelf with pleaſure of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Jay his aſſurances of his ſincere eſteem and conſideration.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing-Street, 1ſt Auguſt, 1794.

Department of State, October 20, 1794.

I hereby certify that the foregoing repreſentation by Mr. Jay to lord Grenville, of the 30th July, and lord Grenville's anſwer of the 1ſt Auguſt, are truly copied from the originals on file in the office of the department of ſtate.

GEO. TAYLOR, Jun. Chief Clerk.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the George Barclay, informs, that the Britiſh fleet conſiſting of thirty-five ſail of the line, beſides frigates and ſloops of war, well manned and officered, under the command of lord Howe, was to have ſailed from Portſmouth about the 26th Auguſt, on a cruiſe, wind and weather permitting—and that from fifteen to twenty guineas bounty was allowed to able ſeamen ſome time before he left London, to complete the navy—he ſays that more riots and diſturbances have happened in London lately, than had been experienced for many years back, by reaſon of the criminal proceedings in impreſſing men. Several houſes which were ſuſpected for kidnapping and trapanning people to join the army and navy, have been almoſt entirely deſtroyed. He alſo informs, that no fears of a war with America are entertained in the leaſt by the people of England, that Mr. Jay's negotiation will be amicably adjuſted, and that governor Simcoe is to be recalled.

Extract of a letter from doctor Edwards to his friend in this city, dated Boſton, October 15.

"I arrived here from Falmouth, in the Mary of Portland. Four days after we ſailed we fell in with a French ſquadron, who took out fourteen Engliſh paſſengers, and their goods. What they had not time to take with them they threw overboard.

"My family and ſelf were protected by our American paſſport—they ſhewed their orders, which were to take or deſtroy all Engliſh ſhips and property, as to ſtop neutral veſſels, and make priſoners of all Engliſhmen they found on board.

"In future therefore it will be neceſſary for every American, going to ſea to furniſh himſelf with ſuch credentials as ſhall prove his citizenſhip. Among the number taken from the Mary, was William Ruſſell, Eſquire, of Birmingham, a gentleman of great reſpectability and extenſive fortune, who with his family were coming over to this country."

Oct. 24. By the ſhip Glaſgow, captain Williams, from Dublin, in forty-ſix days, we have received a ſet of Dublin newſpapers, down to the fifth of September incluſive, and containing London news to the 29th of Auguſt. This is four days later than any other arrival on the continent with London intelligence. We have ſelected as many articles as poſſible for this day's Philadelphia Gazette, and have made an exertion to publiſh at an early hour. On a general review, it ſeems that the Spaniards appear to think themſelves in a very dangerous ſituation. The Poles have a conſiderable chance of weathering out this ſeaſon. The London papers ſay, that the convention has

assumed an air of freedom, of candour, and of tranquillity, unknown for a twelve-month past in that body. We are also informed, from a private correspondent, that in Ireland a very general with prevailed for the arrival of the French. Mr. Jackson, confined in Newgate, on a charge of high treason, has intimated to government, that the life of general O'Hara, who was taken by the French at Toulon, must answer for his.

"Camp, near Bedford, Sunday, October 19.

"A gentleman is arrived from Fort Cumberland, 30 miles south of this, who informs that there are 6800 troops there, ready for the expedition, and that they will soon march for the westward. Here are about 5500; among them 900 horse, one half of which are Pennsylvanians, and are well mounted and equipt.

"These two bodies of men will form an army such as has, perhaps, never taken the field. Men of principle, voluntarily enlisted for the support of the law; among them men of the first property in the country, subjecting themselves to all the inconveniences of a soldier's life.

"The president will be here this day, and it is supposed we shall march in a few days."

BALTIMORE, *October* 24.

WE the under named physicians of Baltimore, taking into consideration the reports that still exist abroad, respecting the late fever, think it incumbent on us to declare in this public manner, that we know of no disease at this time in our town or the Point, or about the precincts, but such as is usual at this season of the year, and that the inhabitants are in general healthy.

LYDE GOODWIN,
E. JOHNSON,
M. LITTLEJOHN,
GEO. BUCHANAN,
GEO. BROWN,
HENRY STEVENSON,
HENRY WILKINS,
WM. HASLETT,
DANIEL COLVIN,
JOHN COULTER,
F. HEINECKE,
THO. JOHNSON,
HENRY KEERL.

The printers of the neighbouring states are requested to re-publish the above.

October 23.

Annapolis, October 30.

William Dawkins Broom, Esquire, is elected a delegate to represent Calvert county in the ensuing general assembly, and not William Dawkins Brown, as mentioned in our paper of the 16th instant.

"Died, at his seat, in Charles county, on the 24th of October, in the fiftieth year of his age, Mr. WARREN DENT, a rare example of human perfection. He approached to manhood with the fairest prospects, for he received from nature a good genius and a good constitution, and from his parents a liberal education and an affluent fortune; but a dire disease in early youth, deprived him, in great measure, of the use of his limbs, and his country of his talents—yet it could not overcome his fortitude nor weaken his other virtues, for though often doomed to suffer extreme pain, in the course of more than twenty years, he bore its severest strokes without a murmer, and almost without a groan—Notwithstanding all his sufferings, he never ceased to display the virtues of a perfectly benevolent, humane and charitable mind; and he died as he had lived, with entire resignation. Reader, this narrative is guiltless of flattery; all who knew him will confirm the truth it conveys—Let us revere his memory, and endeavour to imitate his virtues."

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December next, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called STRATLY, containing about ninety acres; and part of a tract called SPARROW'S REST, adjoining the other tract, containing about forty acres, late the property of RICHARD COWMAN, deceased. These lands lie on the Head of Rhode river, near South river church, are adapted to the cultivation of corn and tobacco, and have a great proportion of meadow ground. On the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarter, and a new tobacco house. Two years credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying the interest annually. Any person desirous of viewing these lands previous to the day of sale, will please to apply to JOSEPH COWMAN, living near them.

The creditors of the late RICHARD COWMAN are requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 20th day of March next.

THOMAS TONGUE,
JOSEPH COWMAN, } Trustees.

Anne-Arundel county, October 28, 1794.

Agreeably to an order of the orphan's court of Charles county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, on the third Monday in November next, in Port-Tobacco,

ABOUT FORTY HOGSHEADS OF INSPECTED TOBACCO.

JOHN FORBES, Attorney for ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Administratrix of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE.

October 22, 1794.

By virtue of a commission from the court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 28th of November, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called GOVER'S HILLS, situate within two miles of Herring Bay, and one and an half of Fishing creek, late the property of RICHARD RANDALL, deceased. The terms of sale are one half of the purchase money to be paid at the end of nine months, the other in eighteen months from the day of sale. Bonds with approved security will be required.

NEHEMIAH BIRKHEAD,
WILLIAM WOOD,
PHILEMON L. CHEW, } Commissioners.

FALL GOODS.

The subscriber, at his STORE near the DOCK, is now OPENING, for SALE,

A very general ASSORTMENT of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or on the usual credit, to his punctual customers.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 29, 1794.

Gilbert Murdock,

HATH RECEIVED his

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which he will sell for CASH or short CREDIT.

All those that have notes or accounts standing, are requested to make immediate payment, without further trouble.

Annapolis, October 28, 1794.

In CHANCERY, October 21, 1794.

Gabriel Peterson Vanhorn, vs. William Willett. } THE complainant, Gabriel Peterson Vanhorn, applies to this court for a decree to record a deed indented, executed by William Willett, on the seventh day of October, 1791, for conveying unto him the said Vanhorn, in fee, a tract of land, in Prince-George's county, called *Scott's Fancy*, containing 117 acres, for the consideration of two hundred pounds, and two horses with a stage waggon.

He states, that the said William Willett, hath removed from this state, out of the reach of the process of this court; and it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the twentieth day of December next, to the intent that public notice may be given of his application to this court, and that the said William Willett, or his heirs, or representatives, or any person that may conceive himself interested in the premises, may be warned to appear in this court, on the third Tuesday in March, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass agreeably to the complainant's prayer.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to subscribers 6/9 in boards, or 8/4 handsomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, on my enclosures, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders agreeable to law.

JOHN WELSH, of ROBERT.

Anne-Arundel Manor, October 28, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Port-Tobacco, which will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of January next.

JOHN B. TURNER, William Hamilton, Charles county; Messrs. Alexander Crain, and Co. James A. Corry, mercht. Newport.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

October 1, 1794.

NOTICE,

THAT the commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the fourth Tuesday of November next, at the city of Annapolis, to hear appeals from such persons as may think themselves overrated by the assessors of said county.

By order,

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Com.

To be RENTED,

For the ensuing year,

A FARM, situated on Magothy river, with a number of hands, and stock of all kinds. For terms apply to RUTH DAVIS.

Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

Annapolis Races.

WILL be run for, over a fine course, near this city, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, belonging to any member of the club; heats four miles.

And, on the next day, the CITY PURSE of FORTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, except the horse winning the first day.

The horses to be entered the day preceding the race with Mr. GEORGE MANN, and to pay one shilling in the pound for all horses entered for the city purse.

Three horses to start or no race, and to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club; heats 4 miles.

JESSE DEWEES, Secretary, Jockey Club.

Annapolis, October 22, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called SHIPLEY'S DISCOVERY, lying and being in said county, agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

ANDREW MERCER.

October 15, 1794.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, some time in June last, three likely young NEGRO MEN, about twenty one years of age, two of them black and pretty lusty, the other of a yellow complexion, and not so large as the others; they were seen in and about the city of Annapolis on Sunday last, and pass for free men; they all have passes, and it is supposed wrote by one of the black men, as he writes a pretty good hand. TWENTY DOLLARS current money will be paid for each, on being committed to gaol, so that the owners get them again

HENRY TUBMAN,
JOHN R. ADAMS,
WILLIAM WHEATLY.

October 22, 1794.

A CAMEL,

Of a MONSTROUS SIZE,

TWENTY-ONE HANDS HIGH, imported from

A S I A,

And highly deserving the attention of the curious, and all admirers of the wonderful productions of nature, may be seen opposite Mr. JAMES WEST'S, in Church-street, until the races are over.

WHEN the Camel lies down, five or six grown persons may get on him, and he will raise himself up with the greatest ease, to the astonishment of the spectator. He smiles for ladies, and laughs for gentlemen.

[These animals are very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries, and are remarkable for carrying large burthens, (which it is said they will do, to the amount of half a tun) and for travelling a long time (some writers say a fortnight) without water.]

Grown persons to pay *one quarter* of a dollar. Children *one eighth* of a dollar.

On Tuesday the 18th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

ONE hundred and fifteen and three quarter acres of LAND, bounding on a creek leading into Magothy river, lying about half way between the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town; this land is well wooded and watered, and has some rail timber. Any person wishing to view said land before the day of sale will be pleased to apply to the subscriber, at his farm on South river. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RICHARD BEARD.

South river, September 23, 1794.

THERE is at the plantation of JOHN LEE, living near South river church, in Anne Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a small sorrel HORSE, about 12¼ hands high, appears to be about 15 years old, branded on the near buttock T H, joined together, has a small star in his forehead, some saddle spots, a switch tail, and hanging mane. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of SOLOMON JOHNSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to present their claims, properly authenticated, by the first day of August next, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MARY JOHNSON,
JOSHUA JOHNSON, } Executors.

September 29, 1794.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

P. FITZHUGH takes the liberty of informing those friends who adventured in his lottery, that he is now engaged in the buſineſs of collection, and begs the favour of their being prepared for his call or order; he has, in ſeveral inſtances, felt himſelf much diſappointed and mortified at the ill treatment which he has received from ſome gentlemen, who had been ſo obliging as to charge themſelves reſpectively with the diſpoſal of a few of his tickets, diſappointed in his calculations on their friendſhip, and mortified at the injuſtice of their conduct; they have, notwithſtanding repeated requeſts through the public papers to the contrary, kept over the tickets till the lottery was drawn, taking the chance of prizes and returning the blanks, thereby ſubjecting him to the unprofitable game, "Heads they win, Crowns he loſes." He ſubmits, however, to ſuch gentlemen, the taſk of reconciling their conduct to the ſtrict principles of honeſt delicacy, and flatters himſelf he ſhall, in no future inſtance, experience a ſimilar injuſtice. 3

October 1, 1794.

Teachers of Muſic.

ANY perſon well qualified to teach the HARPSICORD and FORTE PIANO, will meet with encouragement in this city.

Annapolis, October 12th, 1794. 3

WHEREAS the honourable A. C. HANSON, Eſquire, chancellor, having appointed me, the ſubſcriber, truſtee for SAMUEL CHEW, of John, an inſolvent debtor, this is to give notice to all thoſe indebted to ſaid Chew, to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims againſt him are requeſted to ſend in their accounts, that they may receive their equal dividend. JOHN GROVES.

Pig-Point, October 14, 1794. 3X

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

STUEBEN'S

MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE. 3

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of January next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office, as dead letters.

THOMAS BOYD, care of Thomas Graham, Julian Bradley, care of William Coe, Baſil Browne, Wye river, care of Simon Wilmer, Annapolis.

Mr. Chaiſe, John Callahan (2), Annapolis; Samuel Church, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Gabriel Duvall (4), Robert Duvall, Dawſon and Co. Annapolis.

Mr. Edgerly, or the reverend Mr. Vellette, Annapolis; Peter Emerſon, Hunting-town.

Richard Fraſure, Benjamin Fairbairn, Annapolis; John Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

Citoyen Girard, John Gwinn (4), Frederick Green, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Annapolis; reverend Nathaniel Greaves, Severn; Thomas Gibſon, care of William Gray, Annapolis Royal.

Maria S. Heermance, care of George Mann, Mary Heſſelius, William Hanſon, Alexander Harriſon, Samuel Harvey Howard, John Howard, Hurſt and Conway, Annapolis; James Hutchings, Kent Iſland; Robert Hay, Maryland.

Thomas Jenings, Ruth Johnſon, Annapolis; William Johnſon (2), Head of South river; Mary Jones, Lower Marlborough.

James Lloyd, Annapolis.

Allen B. Magruder, Hannah Moore, John Macmullen, Blak Moore, Annapolis; Thomas M'Pherſon, care of Joſeph Court, Herring Bay; Mrs. Moylan, Queen-Anne.

Samuel Peaco (2), Annapolis; James Partiſon, Calvert county.

Mary Ringgold, Thomas Ringgold, Simon Retallack, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Elizabeth Stiff, Cyrus Sharpe, James Sears, Godlef Stanback, Jude Samon, Annapolis; Joſeph Sprigg, near Lower Marlborough.

Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, Weſt river.

John Weems, Thomas Walley, Stephen Winchester, Charles Warfield, Annapolis; Charles Alexander Warfield, Anne-Arundel county; Thomas Wiley, New-London, care of William M'Creery, Wilmington.

3X S. GREEN, D. P. M.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of the city of Annapolis, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their reſpective claims to *Thomas Harwood* and *John Muir*; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to either of ſaid gentlemen, who are reſpectively authoriſed by the ſubſcriber to receive the amount and give acquittances—And all the creditors of ſaid John Davidſon, are requeſted to appear with their claims, properly authenticated, at the Counting-houſe of Meſſieurs Wallace and Muir, on the laſt Monday in October, 1795, to receive their proportionate diviſion of aſſets then on hand. 3

ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Adminiſtratrix, of JOHN DAVIDSON.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for a ſupport, as I am rendered, by pain and other ſickneſs, unable to ſupport myſelf. 3 ANNE WALKER.

St. Mary's county, October 6, 1794.

To be SOLD, on the premiſes, at PUBLIC SALE, and on an *extenſive credit*, on Monday the 10th day of November next,

THAT VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, the reſidence of the ſubſcriber, containing about 948 acres, three rods and eight perches, ſituate on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, and ſtate of Maryland, and binding on a fine cove equal to any in the United States for fiſh, oyſters and wild fowl; diſtant twenty-one miles from the city of Annapolis, and within five hours run by water of Baltimore-town. This eſtate is hilly, but being of a rich quality does not waſh, is equal to any in the ſtate, and produces the moſt luxuriant crops, it abounds with good meadow ground, and affords excellent paſturage for nine months of the year. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe may view ſaid eſtate and know the terms of ſale, by applying to 4 S. L. CHEW.

NOTICE.

THE ſale of the LANDS, advertiſed by me, to commence on the 7th inſtant, in Baltimore-town, is poſtponed to a future day, of which due notice will be given in this paper.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, October 4th, 1794. 4

TO BE RENTED,

A PLANTATION oppoſite to the city of Annapolis, known by the name of BEAMAN'S FORT; there will be fifty buſhels of wheat ſeeded on the ſame this fall; there are three negroes, one man and two women, to be rented with the farm. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, in Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber.

DAVID KERR.

Eaſton, 27th Auguſt, 1794. 6

To be SOLD, on the premiſes, at PUBLIC SALE, on *ſix months credit*, on Tueſday 25th of November next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, the following property,

ABOUT TWENTY NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls, alſo, a number of work HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, PLANTATION UTENSILS, and ſome KITCHEN FURNITURE.

THOMAS KING, RICHARD WELSH, } Executors, of HENRY O. WELSH, deceaſed.

3X October 14, 1794.

CAUTION.

THE ſubſcriber gives this public notice, that the tract of land, called *Head Quarters*, adverti ſed for ſale by William Goldſmith, Eſquire, on the 23d inſtant, hath been heretofore purchaſed by the ſubſcriber, at public ſale, the terms of which, on his part, have been fulfilled, and that he intends to purſue legal ſteps to obtain a title, of which future purchaſers will take due notice.

JOHN W. DORSEY.

Elk-ridge, October 15, 1794. 3X

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premiſes, on the 31ſt day of October next, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

THE reverſion of JONATHAN HUDSON, infant heir of JONATHAN HUDSON, deceaſed, to the lot of ground, and all the improvements thereon, lying in Baltimore-town, at the interſection of Baltimore and Charles-ſtreets, being that part of the real eſtate of the ſaid Hudſon which was aſſigned to his widow for her dower.

The purchaſer of the above property is to give bonds, with two approved ſecurities, for the amount of the ſame, payable in equal payments in one, two, and three years from the day of ſale, with legal intereſt on each bond till paid.

MARGARET HUDSON, Truſtee.

Baltimore, September 18, 1794. 6X

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapſco, ſome time in June paſt, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long buſhy wool, he is very fond of ſtrong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapſco theſe five or ſix years, and is known by a great number of people that have croſſed that ferry. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Adminiſtratrix of PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed.

14 July 15, 1794.

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from ſeventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

THE inhabitants of Charles-town, in Charles county, intend to apply to the next general aſſembly to paſs a law for inſtituting and regulating a market in ſaid town, and to prevent all perſons from ſuffering ſwine, geeſe and goats going at large in ſaid town. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that petitions will be preſented to the next general aſſembly of Maryland from Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, praying a law for eſtabliſhing ſome one place on Patuxent river, which to the legiſlature ſhall appear moſt fit and proper, for the reception, inſpection, and exportation of tobacco, in lieu of the ſeveral warehouſes now eſtabliſhed by the juſtices of ſaid counties for that purpoſe, when there ſhall be built and erected at ſuch place houſes ſufficient to contain the tobaccoes, and wharfs to admit ſhips to lay along ſide thereof and receive their cargoes.

Auguſt 4, 1794. 9X

NOTICE, that I intend petitioning the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay. BENJ. HARRISON.

September 1, 1794. 8X

NOTICE, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay. HENRY HILL, jun.

September 8, 1794. 6

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers intend again to petition the general aſſembly, to make them compenſation for tobacco loſt during the late war from Patowmack inſpection houſe, which they have been obliged to make good to the holders of the notes.

ANNE DENT, Executrix, THEODORE DENT, Executor, of PETER DENT.

4 Charles county, September 20, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to correct the ſecond courſe of a tract of land granted by patent to William Middleton, on the twentieth day of July, ſeventeen hundred and forty-three, containing one hundred acres, called MIDDLETON'S RICH THICKETTS; this courſe, as mentioned in the patent, is ſaid to run north eighty degrees eaſt fifty perches, whereas by the certificate of ſurvey on the 4th of May, 1742, made by William Hanſon, the then deputy ſurveyor of this county, the ſaid courſe runs north only eight degrees eaſt fifty perches; this land I purchaſed of the ſaid William Middleton on the 30th day of Auguſt, 1758, according to the courſes mentioned in the patent, (not having at that time ſeen the certificate) which contain only ſeventy odd acres inſtead of one hundred for which I paid.

SAM. HANSON.

6 Charles county, September 18, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, praying an act may paſs to liberate my body from confinement, and to exclude me from further arreſt, on giving up all my property in truſt for the uſe of my creditors.

WILLIAM BRAUNER, jun.

September 1, 1794. 8X

THE ſubſcriber is under the painful neceſſity of thus giving public notice, that he intends to apply to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency in his favour, on his ſurrendering all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

8X JACOB DUVALL, of John.

Prince-George's county, September 7, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to paſs a law, ſimilar to a law of the ſtate of Virginia, for the purpoſe of giving a more ſpeedy remedy againſt delinquent ſubſcribers to the Patowmack Company, and for altering the place of receiving tolls on the upper part of the river Patowmack, alſo for regulating the boats employed on the inland navigation of the ſaid river. 5 w 8

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for an act to record a deed from Valentine Murray, late a ſoldier in the Maryland line, to Philip Ford, for lot number four hundred and four, in Allegany county.

September 15, 1794. 5 8 w

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to releaſe him from debts he is unable to pay.

7 WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

Annapolis, September 15, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to 40 JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.